

FREEZE CONTROVERSY RAGES

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Colorado Liberty

PUBLISHED BY THE COLORADO LIBERTARIAN PARTY

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 1

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1984

Campaign Update:

An Interview with David Bergland

By Mike Gannon

Dave Bergland, the 1984 Libertarian candidate for president, gave us this interview from his home in Costa Mesa, California. He will be on the Colorado ballot as soon as we collect the necessary 5,000 signatures. The petition drive is currently underway.

The Liberty: What do you see as the two most important issues in the campaign?

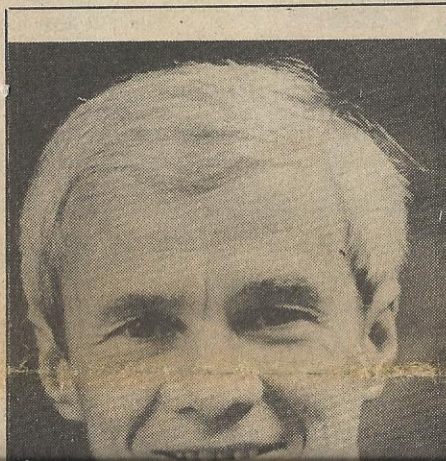
Bergland: Well, since that's rather a broad question, I hope you don't mind if I answer with rather broad categories — foreign policy, and the economy. And I can certainly say that foreign policy is number one. Our stand should be neutrality, non-intervention. Also, free international trade. We have to make this our major issue because it's what's on people's minds. What they want to hear about. That's number one.

Number two is the national economy — taxes, inflation, sound money, and of course a balanced budget.

Make no mistake about it: The country is very much for what we're trying to do.

of places throughout the country for a half-hour or more in a single day discussing issues with large audiences. In this way, I'm getting out message across much better than with, for example, one-minute paid advertising spots.

Incidentally, one of the things I've discovered in my travels is that radio talk shows are quite receptive to having Libertarian activists as guests. We should make



respectful of what it stands for, and see us as a viable third party on the American scene. They know we're here, organized . . . and not kidding around. Also that we'll work in a principled way to achieve our goals.

Of course most feel we don't have a "snowball's chance in hell." I say "why not?"

Contributions for the campaign can be sent to the following address:

Bergland For President
1773 Bahama Place
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Bergland Makes Denver Campaign Stop

By Dwight Filley

On the 15th and 16th of November, Dave Bergland spoke at a fundraising dinner

Liberated Right-to-lifers

By Bob Hurt

Most anti-abortion groups have taken a stand against government-funded abortions. They view this as being forced to pay for the legalized murder of the unborn. They find at least a partial alliance with the Libertarian Party. Libertarians oppose government funding of virtually everything. Many other Libertarians believe that life begins at conception, and the fetus is entitled to the same rights as everyone else, namely the right to be murdered with tax money. *NOT*

This whole abortion issue is a difficult one for Libertarians. While we support the right to life of all persons, we cannot support a governmental edict which would prevent a woman from terminating an unwanted pregnancy. Perhaps technology will one day enable anyone to end an unwanted pregnancy and allow the foetus to develop in an incubator or a surrogate mother. There are many who want to raise children and would be delighted if science achieved this miracle. Right to lifers and Libertarians would then be in complete agreement. Politics indeed makes strange bedfellows.

of course a balanced budget.

Make no mistake about it: The country is very much for what we're trying to do. The campaign is on an uptrend. I'm very encouraged.

The Liberty: How do you feel the party is supporting your campaign?

Bergland: Oh, I think very well. Let me put it this way. In my travels through 17 states so far, I see every reason to be totally optimistic. For one thing, there are many inactive people coming back. There are also new people coming to their first Libertarian events. People in general are very interested in getting in on the campaign.

In fact, one of the major goals of the presidential campaign is to help build and strengthen state and local party structures. Some places don't have organizations yet. From late January through early July, I plan to campaign in conjunction with state conventions to help promote Libertarian candidates.

The Liberty: Any problems so far in getting on state ballots?

Bergland: Well, we're only having problems in the sense that it takes a lot of hard work to make it happen. Still, based on our analysis and on the teams that are getting together at the various locations, there's every reason to believe we'll be successful all over. Realistically though, it may be difficult in perhaps a half-dozen states.

The Liberty: And campaign funds?

Bergland: Going very, very well. The recent telephone fund-raiser and mail campaigns were very successful. Also, we've just gotten out a mailing to Libertarian party leaders that's already produced far more than expected -- with returns still nowhere near complete. Expenses are more than covered so far.

The Liberty: Are you concentrating on any particular media?

Bergland: Well, we're taking a broad approach in our use of media in that the coverage we've gotten so far is for the news value -- free stuff, not advertising. We're getting coverage wherever we go.

If there's been any concentration, it's in talk radio shows. They're popular all over the country, and a very powerful force of influence. With talk shows and long distance, it's possible to "be" at any number



David Bergland

contacts and maintain a presence in as many locations throughout the country as possible using knowledgeable and articulate speakers.

The Liberty: How's the response from non-libertarians?

Bergland: Well, again, a cause for optimism. Even though most of my contacts with non-Libertarians have been indirect (such as at Libertarian gatherings and radio talk shows), I can definitely say a great many people have heard of the party, are

H.E.L.P.

Health, Economic, Legal and Political. On February 2nd and 3rd at the Fairmont Hotel in downtown Denver, a non-partisan convention of political issues will take place. Thanks to the energies of Betty Beverly, the Libertarian Party will have a booth. We will be petitioning for Dave Bergland, handing out literature, and making important contacts.

Libertarians have previously been at county and state fairs, but this is an important step in gaining credibility and recognition. Speakers will include Congresswoman Pat Schroeder, Mayor Federico Peña, Dottie Lamm, and Denver D.A. Norm Early. Attendees will include "policymakers, practitioners, representatives and individuals from the private and public sectors." That definitely includes you, so stop by and check it out.

By Dwight Filley

On the 15th and 16th of November, Dave Bergland spoke at a fundraising dinner in his honor, gave radio and newspaper interviews, and addressed an Optimist Club during a busy Denver campaign stop in his race for the Presidency of the United States.

His after dinner speech gave a clear indication of the tone of his campaign. Speaking in a matter of fact, almost academic style, he outlined what he would do as President. He included abolishing the income tax, the Federal Reserve, and the legal tender laws (to allow free choice in currencies). Also he called for tuition tax credits as an interim step toward abolishing public schools, and for the repeal of minimum wage laws. He would abolish the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

It's clear that unlike the Democratic and Republican candidates, you know where David Bergland stands. He stands for much less government.

Libertarians would then be in complete agreement. Politics indeed makes strange bedfellows.

COLORADO ELECTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

In a stunning, landmark decision, Federal Court Judge Jim Carrigan on January 10 struck down portions of the Colorado election code as violating "the spirit and the letter of the First Amendment." Responding to a lawsuit brought in 1982 by the Colorado LP and the Citizens Party, with legal counsel from the ACLU, Judge Carrigan (1) threw out Colorado law prohibiting minor party members from registering their affiliation, and (2) said that a 10% vote requirement in the gubernatorial election was an unconstitutionally high barrier to qualify a new political party.

Judge Carrigan stated that Colorado's law was "So likely to chill the exercise of fundamental First Amendment rights as to be intolerable in a free society."

Colorado Libertarian Party
1041 Cherokee Street
Denver, CO 80204

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Boulder City Council Election

By Betty Beverly

Jerry Van Sickle, Libertarian Boulder architect, came in a respectable ninth out of sixteen running for six available seats on the Boulder City Council. Jerry received 2268 votes. In an election in which 10,787 people voted and could cast anywhere from one to six votes, he therefore garnered votes from 21% of the electors. Five incumbents were returned to office in the November 8th election.

Jerry's campaign strategy included distribution of literature to almost all single-family dwellings, many apartment buildings and commercial establishments in Boulder. He now feels that this did not make any difference in the outcome of the election. Even though most of his campaign literature was personally handed to people, he feels that much more personal contact is needed to ensure success.

Although he is disappointed at the results, he plans to run for city council again. However, he envisions setting up telephone trees to contact each elector personally with the libertarian message. People-power for such an undertaking could be supplied not only by libertarian activists, but also by those who support libertarian ideas on specific issues. There are many voters in Boulder who agree with libertarian positions concerning the future growth of Boulder; however, Jerry feels we need to find the right words to convince them that coalitions between libertarians and others will work to the benefit of all.

Even though Jerry was not elected, past experience shows that exposing the electorate to libertarian ideas has an impact on future elections and policy-making. Everyone who assisted in the election can be proud of the progress made.



Libertarian Calendar

1st Tuesday of every month the Libertarian Forum meets in the Brand Building, 203 S. Galena St., Aspen. Call 925-8292 for more information.

3rd Tuesday of every month, Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 p.m., at 1913 Broadway in Boulder. Call Jerry Van Sickle for details at (h) 442-0514 or (w) 443-5578.

1st and 3rd Wednesday every month, Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m., Party Office.

2nd Wednesday every month, CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party Office. Relaxed, informal, cash bar.

4th Thursday of every month, Park County Libertarians meet. Call Phil Prosser for details at 838-7693.

CALENDAR — JAN-FEB-MARCH

For more information: Office — 1041 Cherokee, Denver 80204
303-573-5229 Hours: 9 am to 6:30 pm Mon-Sat

JANUARY

4th	Discussion Group
11th	Office Cocktail Party
17th	Boulder group meets
18th	Discussion Group
23rd	Seminar: "Stop Supporting The Military" see separate article, P. 4

FEBRUARY

1st	Discussion Group — SOUND MONEY see separate article, Below
2-3	H.E.L.P. Conference — see separate article, P. 1
3-4	Nuclear Freeze Convention in Denver see separate article, P. 4
8th	Office Cocktail Party
15th	Discussion Group — SOUND MONEY
21st	Boulder Group meets

MARCH

7th	Discussion Group — SOUND MONEY
14th	Office Cocktail Party

We Get Reprinted

Other publications continue to compliment COLORADO LIBERTY by giving articles a wider audience. Friends of Montessori reprinted a 1981 article by Judy Huffman and John Williams and distributed it to other Montessori schools.

Idaho was the location of America's first experimental nuclear power plant.

The Jury Nullification article by Stormy Mon continues to make waves — most recently in THE ARIZONA ACTIVIST, OREGON LIBERTARIAN and FREE



Photo By John Kriby

Ace petitioner Patrick Lilly, our state chair with another success.

Bergland Petition Drive at 1000 Signatures

By John Williams

Five Thousand signatures will put David Bergland, Libertarian Party Presidential nominee, on the November Colorado Ballot. Our efforts have been slowed by the weather, but we still have over 1000 signatures on file.

The state and the Denver area have been divided into areas with group cap-

tains. These captains are directing the petitioning efforts to get Bergland on the ballot by the end of January.

If each member will contribute four hours of time, we can easily attain this goal.

Call the CLP office now to volunteer. We will put you in touch with your area captain.

New Discussion Group Format

By Craig Green

Since 1980, regular discussion groups at the CLP office have provided a forum for anyone interested in examining issues from a free market perspective. Beginning on February 1, 1984, the format for these twice-weekly discussions will change. Rather than deal with a separate topic each time, a single topic will be discussed in some detail for several weeks. The first topic selected for the new format is **Sound Money**, or, "Everything you ever wanted to know about money, gold, inflation and banking."

As always, the excitement and learning benefits resulting from the discussion groups will depend upon contributions from all participants, rather than just the opinions of the discussion leader. This new format will permit libertarians and other free market thinkers to discuss issues in a more meaningful way than ever before. The first series of new discussion groups will continue for a minimum of four meetings (two months), based on an agenda developed by the group during the first meeting (February first). Don't miss this opportunity, especially if you are consider-

ing speaking in public, running for office or otherwise representing libertarian ideas in 1984. Discussion groups will begin promptly at 7:30 PM on the first and third Wednesdays at the party H.Q., 1041 Cherokee in Denver. Bring your friends and have fun! Refreshments available.

Montessori reprinted a 1981 article by Judy Huffman and John Williams and distributed it to other Montessori schools all over the country.

Ed Leeper's Postal Outlaw Story was summarized in the SOUTHERN LIBERTARIAN MESSENGER (So. Carolina). The Colorado Libertarian Party's (CLP) Rocky Flats Anti-Nuclear endorsement was summarized in IDAHO LIBERTY.

CLP Convention Features Bergland

By John Williams

If Big Brother watches the 1984 Colorado Libertarian Party (CLP) Convention in Denver, he will be appalled. Memorial Day weekend (May 25-28) will find freedom seekers of the CLP concocting political strategies for this election

year. The events will include an appearance by David Bergland, the LP Presidential Candidate.

Political business will include revisions to the Platform, nomination of candidates, and sessions to develop political skills and strategies. Election of officers and revisions to the Constitution and By-Laws will determine much of internal party functioning for the year.

The LP promotes liberation through political action. To explore other strategies, a theme of "Liberate Yourself First"

Mon continues to make waves — most recently in THE ARIZONA ACTIVIST, OREGON LIBERTARIAN and FREE TEXAS REPORTS. And finally, the Ontario, Canada Libertarian newsletter reprinted two articles: one on abortion choices and also our response to a Rocky Mt. News editorial, including the key part of the editorial. Once again, the CLP has international impact!

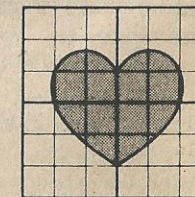
has been chosen for the program. Participants will discover liberating techniques which can be effected by the individual.

The first session to be held Friday evening will be "An Evening of the Unexpected" with Pat Wagner and Leif Smith of the Open Network.

Any LP convention is highlighted by fun and fellowship. THE highlight of the 1984 convention will be a Saturday evening banquet honoring David Bergland.

Make your plans now for the Colorado Libertarian Party Convention, May 25-28, in Denver.

VALENTINE'S DAY, 1984



MATCHMATE IS COMING TO DENVER

If Pro is the opposit of Con
is Congress the opposit of progress

VIEWS and NOTES

The Freedom Train — Ride It as Far as Possible

By Dwight Filley

The symbol of David Bergland's presidential campaign on the Libertarian ticket is most appropriate. If you are in favor of freedom at all, ride the train just as far as is comfortable for you. We are a movement headed in the direction of more freedom, but as in all healthy movements, there is less than complete agreement as to how far to take that train toward freedom. Both the radical libertarian, who might favor cutting government by 90%

tomorrow, and the quasi libertarian, who likes some of the platform but balks at the more extreme planks, would have to agree on the following:

As we elect more and more candidates, these early office holders have to, by the very nature of politics, work for the easy, early victories, the moderate deregulations, or minor tax cuts, before they can hope to effect major changes in the system. After all, they are, and will be for some time, tiny minorities in the various

legislative bodies around the country.

So no matter how minimal your libertarian beliefs at first, you will probably agree with the initially mild roll backs of government pursued by your more radical allies.

Thus everyone can ride the freedom train at first, with the moderates getting off first.

So if you like parts of the Libertarian platform, but violently disagree with others, look at the other parties. If they

appeal to you even less, climb on the freedom train.

No political party will satisfy any thinking person completely. But unless you believe we need **more** taxes, **more** restrictions on economic and civil liberties, and **more** meddling in other countries' internal affairs, you belong on the freedom train, helping to move it toward freedom and away from totalitarianism.

Ride it as far as you can, but don't just stand on the station platform watching.

Your Views

Dear Editor:

I agree with Pat Cummings that "Libertarians remain divided by" abortion, but I don't share her hope that prenatal adoption technology would enable us to avoid the problems it raises. ("Abortion: Pro-life And Pro-choice", Sept/Oct.). It might for some, but the questions of who has what rights would persist.

If fetal transplants were feasible, would women be obligated to choose them instead of lethal abortions? What if no womb were available? If some were medically unnecessary and children were harmed, would they have the right to be compensated by their mothers?

Should fathers have an equal say regarding which woman may receive his child? Would they have a right to kill their children who are temporarily between wombs?

Non-surgical postnatal adoption is generally available, yet most women prefer killing or keeping their "unwanted" children. Since transfer surgery would probably be more risky for women, how many would turn to it, unless faced with such problems as miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, or cancer of the womb?

The Editor:

Because I am a Libertarian and because I am in prison for keeping a house of prostitution, I may not be exactly neutral. But because I run the biggest, and the best, cat house in Atlanta, I may know something about pimps.

A pimp tells his whores what they have to do and he tells them what they cannot do. He takes their money. He claims that he is smarter than they are. And he promises that he will solve their problems.

Now, if you think about [it], you will see that that is the same thing that the GOVERNMENT does. The American people are being pimped by the government, and they don't even suspect it. Government is the biggest pimp of all. The author of "A Nation of Sheep" certainly knew what we are.

Best wishes from a prisoner of conscience,

Steven Cummings
1101 Jefferson St. NW
Atlanta, Ga.
THE PRISON STATE
30318

Thanks, Steve

Dear Sir:

I was pleased to read the views of Paul Grant, Chairman of the National Lib-

To the Editor:

I was one of the CLP Board of Directors who acted "most asinine", "foolish", and failed to show "a bit more responsibility", at least in the eyes of Paul Grant, when I endorsed the Rocky Flats Encirclement. I am proud of my support, and would vote similarly again under similar circumstances.

I ask all persons who read the Nov-Dec issue of COLORADO LIBERTY to contrast the content and styles of Paul Grant's letter, and the adjacent article about the Encirclement by Ed Hoskins. Both authors quote part of the LP platform to support their positions, thus showing that neither has a monopoly of the truth on his side.

Ed has written a thoughtful news and commentary piece, complete with a lament that so many libertarians were scared away for one reason or another. Paul has abandoned thought and reason for anger and accusation. I've been around arguing issues long enough to resent being called "foolish" and "asinine".

People: war clouds are gathering on every horizon. Ronald Reagan will be re-elected precisely because of his bellicosity and foreign intervention. The Libertarian Party **must not** allow itself to be seduced into becoming knee-jerk supporters of na-

The proponents of tax, monetary, and educational reforms whose views appear in so many Libertarian forums are (for the most part) utilitarian econometricians who are far more interested in the survival of a healthy state than in the liberty of the individual. Whether this stems from an incapacitating fear of anarchy, timidity, hatred of radical change, or whatever, many of these people would oppose any serious effort to free America — regardless of how it was effected. But, one might ask, do Libertarians gain nothing by making alliance with such people? Are Libertarians to have no allies but those who swear to personally follow the every word of the National Chair? Certainly one does not wish to be identified with those who are not 100%, grade A certified Libertarian, personally inspected by the National Chair, does one?

What then were Libertarians doing participating in the Encirclement? Are they loonies who seriously think we can have a national defense "without deploying one more U.S. nuclear weapon"? Are they foolish enough to seek to "create a reliable effective deterrent to nuclear war by defending the United States and the Free World rather than by threatening a suicidal Soviet strike at Soviet civilians?" If they

would turn to it, unless faced with such problems as miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, or cancer of the womb?

New technology may raise new philosophical questions, but it can't resolve any old ones. If we don't determine whether preborn children are persons with the right to life, and if they are, whether they have a special right against their parents for care and protection, we can only get deeper into confusion.

Life, liberty and responsibility,

Doris Gordon

National Coordinator,

P.S. Thanks for printing my previous letter about Ed Vieira. You signed it "Doris Gordon, National Coordinator" but didn't say of what. This reminded me of the great comedian "Professor" Irwin Corey who bills himself as "The World's Foremost Authority". I haven't seen or heard of him lately. Is he, by any chance, working in Colorado?

(Doris Gordon is the National Coordinator of Libertarians for Life. Ed.)

Dear Sir:

I was pleased to read the views of Paul Grant, Chairman of the National Libertarian Party, expressed in **Your Views**, November-December 1983 issue of the **Colorado Liberty**. As a potential supporter of the Party, I was deterred from joining because of what I consider rather unrealistic views of political and social issues presented by so many writers in the Party's national and state news organs. Yes, I believe that we have far too much governmental intervention in our lives; however I was getting the impression that most of the Party members espoused the philosophy of so little government that essential anarchy was the key element of the platform.

It is good to find out that the Party does have members like Mr. Grant and that there are those who do hold to beliefs which give a more viable philosophy of government and society.

Sincerely yours,

John Schmid



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1041 Cherokee St., Denver, CO 80204. 573-5229, published six times a year by the Colorado Libertarian Party. The deadline for material and advertising is the end of the month preceding publication. We welcome typewritten articles, letters to the editor, photos and artwork, and will print the best of what we receive. Hint: write concisely.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are those of the author, not necessarily of the Colorado Libertarian Party. Likewise, advertising does not imply endorsement. Advertising rates available upon request.

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Party **must not** allow itself to be seduced into becoming knee-jerk supporters of nationalism, militarism, and other popular but wrong right-wing ideas. I believe this is a real danger to our movement, particularly from such people as the REASON FOUNDATION, the LP Defense Caucus, and now our new National Chair Paul Grant.

I have always believed that given a sound philosophy and proper circumstances, it is possible to make a coalition with people of any political persuasion on a certain issue. The CLP Board was right, Paul Grant has over-reacted, and Ed, had I been in Colorado, I would have been at Rocky Flats to physically support this belief.

Paul Bilzi

Former Finance Director

Hopkinton, NH

Editor, Colorado Liberty:

Sometimes the National Chair makes foolish mistakes. To me, Paul Grant's condemnation of CLP's participation in the Rocky Flats Encirclement was most asinine. Is he equally condemnatory of Libertarian alliance with the National Taxpayers Union, or with the supporters of a national gold standard, or with the backers of tuition vouchers? If he is, I apologize, I'm not aware of it; he should make his views better known.

Court's Failure Sparks New Bill

The U.S. Supreme Court's failure to hear a Constitutional test case has resulted in the introduction of H.R. 4226 to accomplish by legislation that which The Court refused to do — reform the U.S. monetary system.

Richard Solyom of New Jersey appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court to have his case remanded to a lower court for a jury trial of the money issue. The Court evaded the question by dismissing his appeal on Oct. 3rd "... for want of a substantial federal question." Solyom's case challenged the Constitutionality of Federal

Reserve Notes because they are not backed by either silver or gold.

effective defense to nuclear escalation during the United States and the Free World rather than by threatening a suicidal punitive strike at Soviet civilians?" If they are then they might well be Nuclear Freezers. Of course, they might also be High Frontiersmen [advocates of the "High Frontier", a space and land based non-nuclear defense against ICBMs — Ed.] (the above quotes from page 28 of "We Must Defend America and Put An End To MADness.") or, they might be rational Libertarians who oppose a current military strategy of nuclear escalation and want it stopped. Now! Did the Encirclement shut down Rocky Flats (one of many steps necessary to stop escalation)? No, but neither has the lofty rhetoric of the National Chair.

A search for peace, a rational understanding of human psychology, and a MAD-less defense policy should have a place on our platform. I think most of our membership support such things, I know I do. It is our goal to inform others that different strategies are feasible and that alternatives to today's nuclear hysteria — an hysterical insecurity advanced by the governments of the world — are worth pursuing. I think the American public will buy it. I hope the LP promotes it.

David B. Tysen

layman

National Libertarian Party

Reserve Notes because they are not backed by either silver or gold.

Congressman Ron Paul (R) Texas agrees with Solyom that our existing monetary system, based as it is on a unit of account that has been entirely stripped of any definition on the statute books, is not Constitutional. Therefore, on Oct. 26th Ron Paul introduced H.R. 4226.

H.R. 4226 will re-affirm the "dollar" as 371.25 grains of pure silver and authorize the minting of silver dollars and subsidiary coins. It will dethrone the Federal Reserve

Please see Page 4

Bergland Bash





5.



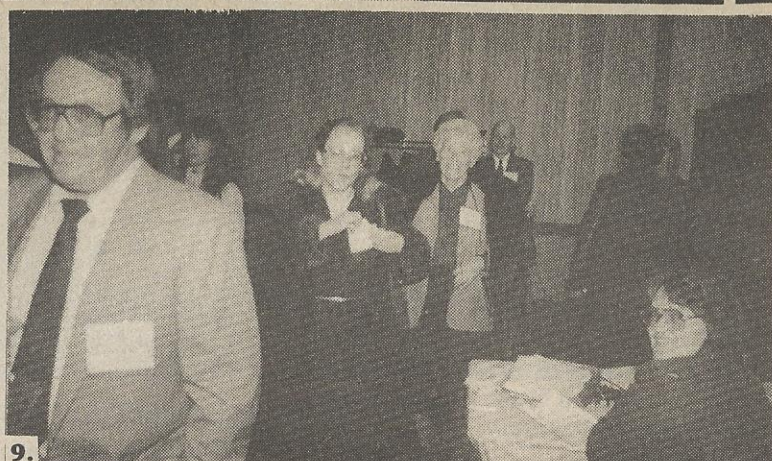
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

1. Generic Campaign Photo.

2. Thanks to Ruth Bennett, The Organizer, and Dave, the Man on the Firing Line.

3. Sally Mason, Jerry Van Sickle, Tom Fachan and Others Wining & Dining.

4. Paul Grant Lifts Our Spirits.

5. You Want to Give How Much?

6. The Ms. Ericksons Ponder a Fine Point of Libertarian Philosophy.

7. A Thinking Man's Libertarian.

8. Dave Nolan — A Center of Attention — Backed up by Gerge Wetzal, Bob Hurt, Breck Swords and others.

9. Dave Donaldson, Vicki Mason, Ingrid Mason and Suzanne Conlon.

10. David and Craig Green Field the Tough Questions.

Court's Failure Sparks New Bill

Continued from Page 3

Note as the official unit of account; replacing it with the newly-affirmed Constitutional silver dollar. Federal Reserve notes will be legal tender ONLY for debts denominated in them.

The bill authorizes the minting of gold coins by weight — not by worth. It requires the IRS to base its actions and audits upon the bookkeeping unit each citizen selects for himself. It provides for an easy way to calculate the ratios (as determined by the free market) between gold, silver and Federal Reserve Notes. It will stop the Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S. from signing any more Federal Reserve Notes. It provides for the redemption of gold certificates and U.S. Government obligations now held by The Federal Reserve.

Solyom says the Sound Dollar Committee which he heads up at Box 226, Fort Lee, N.J. 07024 will now join other national groups campaigning for passage of H.R. 4226 and for the election of Ron Paul to the U.S. Senate seat vacated by John Tower.

Signature gathering
for the

Transportation Deregulation Initiative
will begin in mid February
those interested in helping with this or other
vital transportation deregulation campaign
work are urged to contact:

Coloradans For Free Enterprise
989-0402

(don't feel guilty if you can't donate any time,
donate some money to make up for it.)

CAMPAIGN STRATEGY CONFERENCE SLATED BY PEACE ACTION COALITION

The Colorado Peace Action Coalition, formed by persons active in the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign and other peace, justice and environmental organizations, will sponsor a "1984 Campaign & Electoral Strategy and Skills Conference." Purpose of the conference is to empower people to make a nuclear weapons freeze and related concerns major issues in the 1984 elections. The conference will be held on Friday evening and all day Saturday, February 3-4, at Montview Blvd. Presbyterian Church, 1980 Dahlia St., Denver. For more information, contact Ken Jacobs (758-4026), or Tom Rauch (evenings after 6 p.m.: 388-4954).

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AND THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

Chris Mohr will offer a free seminar, "Stop Supporting the Military!" on Monday, January 23 from 6-9:30 pm through Denver Free University. The evening will focus on the moral and political issues surrounding the military tax and what you can do about it. You don't have to contribute to the military! We'll explore a variety of approaches dealing with military tax protest and/or refusal, from simple legal methods to the most hard-core. You'll be encouraged to explore your conscience to determine an approach that suits your beliefs. We are all aware of the effects of military spending — here is a chance for you to DO something about it! For further information contact Chris or Karen Mohr at 277-0809. Call Denver Free University at 393-6706 to register.

Two Libertarians for U.S. Senate

By Carolyn Phelps

Two long time political activists in the Colorado Libertarian Party, one a mainstream party man and the other an ex-con and radical tax protester, are planning to run as Libertarian candidates in the 1984 Congressional race against Bill Armstrong. Craig Green, a veteran Libertarian Party candidate, will seek the party nomination at the state convention in the spring, while Stormy Mon, also an experienced Libertarian Party candidate, has chosen to opt out of the "Libertarian bureaucracy" and run as a small "I" libertarian regardless of who wins the party nomination.

Richard Cheek, who also had expressed interest in the race, but has since decided not to run, was invited to participate in a discussion with Stormy and Craig, on the merits and pitfalls that could spring from the idea of running two libertarian candidates in the same race. Stormy and Craig presented a united front in defending the idea, while Richard expressed skepticism that the idea had any value in the first place, and definitely wasn't worth the risk of alienating the public and the press. "The whole purpose is to get libertarian ideas across, to look credible, honest and principled, and if we come across looking like we're trying to stack the deck and are doing nothing more than playing politics, we may be doing ourselves a disservice," he said. He went on to say he would love to see the two candidates, Craig as the party nominee and Stormy as an independent, arguing variations of the same ideas in the campaign. "That would give more credibility to us and it would open people's minds a little. Just in terms of credibility, I don't think the idea is going to improve our image with the public," he said. He recognizes the possibility of getting twice the exposure with two libertarian candidates, but cautioned against the possibility of getting only half as much coverage. He said the media and the public could be so turned off by the idea that no matter how much travelling and speaking the two candidates are able to do around the state,

ment is valid.

He admitted he had no idea how the public would react because no political party has done exactly the same thing before. He said the Socialist Party was divided into two separate parties because of a party split, but it's a whole different picture with the Libertarian Party because there is no factionalism involved and no disagreement on basic issues. He pointed out that one of the advantages of two libertarian candidates participating in the same debate, for example, is they can be mutually supportive. One of the frustrations of debates, he said, is giving small pieces of libertarian ideas without having the time to expand on them. He compared this dual concept of political debate to tag team wrestling. "With two Demopublican, Republicanrats, and sometimes other assorted socialists and fascists talking about controlling our lives, why not even the odds," he said. Stormy, who is planning to run a year long campaign, said he thinks one of the stumbling blocks under the Libertarian Party system is the party doesn't decide upon a candidate until the Memorial Day weekend. "I don't have that stumbling block," he said. "All I have to do is get signatures, therefore I can get started right away."

"... that could be dynamite. Stormy can make Craig look reasonable."
Richard Cheek

Craig agreed wholeheartedly with everything Stormy said and went on to say he would like to see more candidates in every race because he thinks a four or five way race is more exciting, especially if there is more than one free market view. "Especially in a race for U.S. Senate or some other national race, it makes a lot of sense

should have to limit themselves to conventional political action, beliefs, strategy, tactics, or images if they don't want to. "If anyone objects to Stormy or anyone else being called a libertarian or independent or any other kind of candidate, we are free to bring up the subject and criticize, but I see a great inconsistency in denying a fourth candidate the right that we're trying hard to achieve for a third candidate," he said.

Richard said he couldn't see the value of running two candidates in one race when the two candidates could run in two different races.

Stormy disagreed. He said one of the advantages of running two candidates in the 1984 Senate race is that the media will be focusing on this race more than any other in Colorado because it is the only state-wide race. He agreed it wouldn't make sense to run two candidates in the Senate race in 1986, when there will be two state-wide races, a Senate race and the Governor's race, if it left one race with no libertarian candidates. Another advantage of running two candidates in the same race in 1984, he said, is the experience it would give the candidates in preparation for 1986.

Stormy said he believes the advantages of having two (libertarian) candidates (in the same race) far outweigh the risks. "A lot can happen between now and the petitioning process," he said. "One of the purposes is to have a spare in case one candidate is thrown off the ballot, or run over by a truck, or something." He said another factor is the possibility of getting the endorsement of the tax protest movement. According to Stormy, they are planning to run a presidential candidate, probably H. A. Lowry, publisher of the **Justice Times**, and have the potential of holding a larger Presidential nominating convention, the first time out, than the Libertarian Party did this fall. Stormy predicted Lowry would be on the same ballot in Colorado because Colorado has one of the easiest ballot access laws of any state. "There may

ment, whereas they may not feel comfortable in endorsing the Libertarian Party candidate," he said. "It's also possible that the Libertarian Party could endorse two candidates or even three. I don't think there's anything in our bylaws to prevent this. If we're opening ourselves up to lots of options and the free market process of ideas, it's not entirely out of the question for the Libertarian Party to endorse no candidate, one candidate, two candidates, or more," Stormy said.

Richard agreed the Libertarian Party could endorse as many candidates as it wants. "But isn't it the same as being a Libertarian Party candidate?" he asked.

"First of all," Stormy said, "I'm not seeking the Libertarian Party endorsement. Because there is a Libertarian bureaucracy that can be frustrating, part of my interest is to have the personal freedom of creativity in the political process without having a responsibility to the party and that structure."

Craig added that typically, in a race for U.S. Congress in Colorado, there is a Republican and a Democrat, a Socialist, perhaps a candidate from the Citizen's Party, a Prohibitionist, perhaps an independent, and a Libertarian candidate. "There will be all these points of view, which are virtually combinations of two points of view, Socialism and Libertarianism," he said. He went on to say that all the other political philosophies are simply combinations of these two extremes: freedom and slavery. "I would like to see the deck stacked more in favor of freedom whether the candidate calls himself libertarian, independent, or whatever," he said. Craig said he envisions two libertarian candidates working more or less as substitutes for each other in most appearances. Even if there were two full time candidates, there are always events that conflict, he said. "I could see an awful lot of coordination between two libertarian candidates, one the party nominee and the other — not the party nominee. I would think it would be to their benefit to

He said the media and the public could be so turned off by the idea that no matter how much travelling and speaking the two candidates are able to do around the state, the media may choose not to cover the stories. "The idea sounds fine," he said, "but I'm concerned about public perception, and not just public perception in that one race, but public perception of the Libertarian Party. I don't see it being worth the risk."

Stormy acknowledged the potential problems that could come from such an experiment, but he thinks, given the current situation in Colorado where there is only one state-wide race, two diverse libertarian candidates could do a better job of spreading libertarian ideas and influencing discussion than could one candidate. "The whole idea of a political campaign is to spread libertarian ideas, not to just get votes," he said. In his view, two libertarian candidates can do this better than one and at the same time the combined vote total could be more than if just one candidate ran. He said an idea like this wouldn't make sense in the Governor's race or any race where percentage of the vote is used as a requirement for obtaining permanent ballot status, but since the Senate race is probably an unwinnable race and the only race for national office in Colorado in 1984, he thinks the experi-

ence is more exciting, especially if there is more than one free market view. "Especially in a race for U.S. Senate or some other national race, it makes a lot of sense to have more than one candidate. Besides, it shows some innovation, some creativity on the part of a group of people who are not establishment politicians," he added.

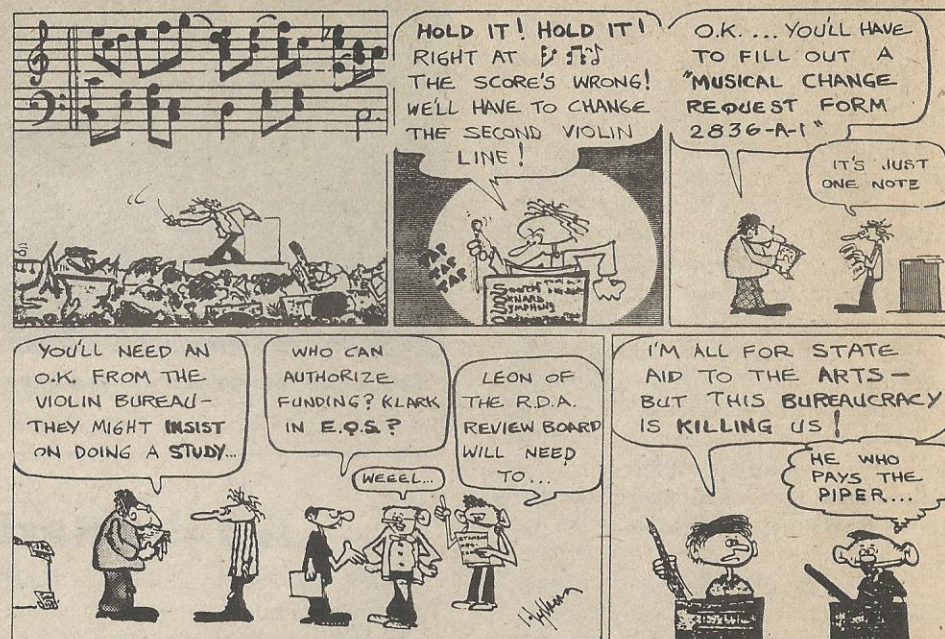
"I think an additional candidate would help, if nothing more than to show the kind of diversity between free market thinkers," Craig said. He pointed out that since the thrust of the Libertarian Party, as far as selling 3rd party and independent candidates to the public, is that the political process should be opened through competition, it's completely inconsistent for the Libertarian Party to deny competition to anyone, whether it's a libertarian candidate, an independent candidate, or anyone else." He said he could see some tactical advantages of discouraging such a campaign in a local, winnable race where votes make a difference, but for a race such as U.S. Congress, he thinks the more libertarian candidates there are the better it will be. "When you have more than one candidate pushing free market solutions against the Republican and Democrat who are pushing the same old rhetoric, it shows a healthy diversity, a healthy reflection of what's going on in our society," he said. Craig also said he doesn't think libertarians

Party did this fall. Stormy predicted Lowry would be on the same ballot in Colorado because Colorado has one of the easiest ballot access laws of any state. "There may be an even more radical presidential candidate than David Bergland on the issue of the IRS, non-payment of taxes, and the Federal Reserve system," he said. "As an independent, libertarian candidate, I have the potential of receiving their endorse-

of coordination between two libertarian candidates, one the party nominee and the other — not the party nominee. I would think it would be to their benefit to coordinate appearances," he said.

Stormy agreed that the two candidates could be supportive of each other on issues, media contacts, and all the things that go into a campaign. "When you have

Please see Page 8



-Randall K. Hylkema

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LIBERTARIAN PROFILE

Profile of a Libertarian: Carolyn Phelps

By Betty Beverly

Deep into the second bottle of white wine, Carolyn Phelps and I closeted ourselves in her lair — a private study in the middle of Kerry and Carolyn's modern brick, wood and glass home in a rural area of Douglas County. We closed the door on kids, dogs, cats, horses and began an interview I had been looking forward to for some time. Carolyn's unflagging energy and deep intellectual and emotional commitment to libertarianism attract people to her easily. From a "bleeding heart liberal" to a libertarian, from a bored housewife who wanted to be "doing something" to a published author, Carolyn has worked hard to shape her life according to her own view of a worthwhile tattooed existence.

A socialist in high school, daughter of a socialist Democrat who ran for local office in Montana, Carolyn worked on human rights issues in the mid-60s. She met her future husband, Kerry, while she was in high school and he was working on a seismic crew, studying geology in college. He graduated and accepted a job in Calgary, Canada. She soon followed him; they became engaged, married and soon had two children to raise, David and Traci.

Experiencing socialism first-hand in Canada was a political turning point. It reminded her of the socialism depicted in Ayn Rand's *Anthem* — long lines, identity cards, a "free lunch" that required incredibly high taxes to support the system. As Carolyn became more vocally anti-socialist, her Canadian friends began accusing her of having "the stars and stripes on my a--." They criticized her American patriotism, never understanding that it's the idea of freedom that she worships and that the flag is a symbol of it.

In Canada, Carolyn also began her writing career. Having an abundance of energy, she found that housewifery only

outcome belongs in the garbage. "It's a discipline thing," she claimed. "And, I'm a procrastinator."

She gets caught up in the articles, excited about the topics. She particularly enjoys doing profiles of libertarians and dislikes writing news stories, explaining, "It's hard to write news stories. I like to make a point at the end of an article and news stories are inverted pyramids with the points made at the beginning."

As part of her commitment to libertarianism, Carolyn has also become the Communications Director for the CLP. She is responsible for contacting the media concerning libertarian events, arranging for speakers to appear in schools and at public meetings, and for an increased role in publishing *Colorado Liberty*. She feels that the newspaper is one of the most important things that the Colorado Libertarian Party does. The only drawback to the job is "the damn board meetings."

Carolyn considers libertarianism as a tool to further the cause of liberty and to free people to live as they wish. She believes the true purpose of the party is educational.

"If people think we have a Libertarian Party to win elections, they're crazy. I'm not that much of a masochist," she states. In her more cynical moods, she wonders if libertarians aren't too romantic, believing that ideas are enough to bring about the Second American Revolution. She perceives a need for more money, lobbyists and political manipulation.

On the more positive side, she sees hope for the future of freedom in specific, isolated activities by individuals. If the transportation deregulation initiative (see page 4) is passed, it would be a "fantastic step forward." She also finds the increase in the underground economy to be a cause for hope. It can be adapted to each per-

son's life and, since it usually results from individuals getting, according to Carolyn, "screwed by the government," it represents one more person becoming politically radicalized.

From personal experience, she recognizes that most people don't care about politics and consider the government to be benevolent until it becomes a personal issue — "The government has to come and point a gun to your head before you realize what's happening." Friends considered her discussions of the coming revolution as a little crazy and never took her seriously.

"Now, they're starting to wonder," she says with a laugh. Each time one of her friends has had to deal with government intrusion into their lives and pockets, they exclaim incredulously, "My God, you were right!", and they become a little more sympathetic to libertarianism.

*She finds the Colorado Libertarian Party to be a bit "cliquey", but feels that to be natural, since a handful of people in the Denver area do most of the work. Also, the media is concentrated in Denver, so it is the natural place for national candidates to visit. Social functions, such as libertarian cocktail parties also take place in downtown Denver and "Who wants to go to downtown Denver after a hard day's work?"

"What I'd like to see accomplished is to have smaller groups scattered around, like the one in Park County or Craig Green's group in Arapahoe County," she stated. One of the problems she sees with trying to form strong local groups is that people in suburban areas don't seem to feel as pressed to change things as people in larger urban areas. Most issues that politically radicalize people center around urban problems. She also feels urban areas are populated by younger people who are more open-minded about new political ideas and parties such as the Libertarian

Photo By Betty Beverly



worships and that the flag is a symbol of it. In Canada, Carolyn also began her writing career. Having an abundance of energy, she found that housewifery only tapped a small part of her time and creativity. With two small children at home, however, a part-time secretarial job created problems and she wasn't into selling Tupperware and Avon. She began taking writing courses at night, and writing poetry and short stories.

Thirteen years ago, the family moved to Colorado and Carolyn continued her writing. She wrote advertising brochures, developed a political opinion column for the Douglas County **Express** and wrote short stories in her spare time. In 1980, she won a first place award from the Colorado Press Association for best personal column. The judges commended her for presenting topics of national interest, raising questions and taking a stand on issues.

While working at the **Express**, she became acquainted with the Libertarian Party through reading **Reason** magazine. A newspaper-sponsored trip to the Cato Institute in Stanford provided an exciting educational atmosphere in which her libertarianism flourished. She joined the party in 1978.

The **Express** ultimately went broke and Carolyn began submitting her opinion column to publishing houses in an effort to become a syndicated columnist. She received positive responses to her column but no job. It was discouraging, since the best way to tell if you're a successful writer is to be published.

"You have to forget about your ego and keep sending stuff in," she said ruefully. A six-month job with the Arapahoe County **Villager**, reporting on county commissioners' meetings bored her to death and she quit last May.

Her first article for **Colorado Liberty** appeared in 1979. Right now she feels her creative writing has been in a slump for over a year. Writing for **Colorado Liberty** has been important to her because it creates deadlines and forces her to write.

"Writing isn't something that's a God-given gift," she said. "It's **work**!" She writes on a regular schedule, even if she feels the



Zorba the libertarian dances her way to FREEDOM

A Libertarian Strategy

During his visit to Colorado, David Bergland reminded us that a political party doesn't have to elect anyone, to have an impact. He used the example of the Socialists, and how most of their programs were accomplished by FDR's "New Deal."

Norman Thomas was the Socialist presidential candidate in every election from 1928 to 1948. Here is his 1962 conclusion:

"Here in America more measures once praised or denounced as socialist have been adopted that I thought possible short of a socialist victory at the polls. The United States made greater strides toward Socialism under Eisenhower than even under Roosevelt, particularly in the fields of Federal spending and welfare legislation. The difference between Democrats and Republicans is: Democrats have accepted some ideas of Socialism cheerfully, while

Republicans have accepted them reluctantly."

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politically radicalize people centered around urban problems. She also feels urban areas are populated by younger people who are more open-minded about new political ideas and parties such as the Libertarian Party.

When asked why she hasn't run for office yet, she exclaimed, "Because, I'd want to win! Anyway, who wants to be a County Commissioner? Can you imagine being on the School Board? Why would I want to do that to myself? Try to say your radical stuff to them and they'd s_____! I'd rather sit back and criticize."

It was obvious the wine was getting to us so we stumbled back out into the real world where kids need to be fed, dogs need to be let out . . . into the real world where a committed, energetic woman educates and encourages the sparks of freedom she sees flaring up all around us.

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I do *not* agree to allow public roads to be blockaded in front of me to ferret out non-compliers with prohibition, forced doing of business, or any other illegal "law." I encourage others to join me in taking these stands and stopping state lawlessness.

**Patrick L. Lilly
Sovereign Individual**

Little Tony's Accident

By David Dudenhoefer

On a bright and cheerful Sunday morning in early spring, Little Tony* from Littleton was driving westward along Ken Caryl Road at a snail's pace, because of a roto-tiller in the trunk of his 10-year-old Caddy. As he approached Pierce Street, Wanda** was parked at the intersection and didn't see Tony until it was too late. He was well past the middle of the road, when suddenly he was hit broadside by Wanda's Honda. The Honda self-destructed. Its front end was demolished and its vital fluids gushed out of various cavities and flowed down the street. Tony's car suffered from the impact also. Both right fenders were pushed in a wee bit, but not enough to bother fixing.

Eleven minutes after the accident, the police arrived. To the patrolman viewing the scene, the facts were obvious, but he didn't give Wanda a ticket for careless driving. When the paramedics arrived, they didn't know where to begin. There was no blood, no broken bones, nor screams from the injured. In his tank-like Caddy, Tony hardly felt the impact. Wanda had been shaken up, because she hadn't been wearing a seat belt, but when the paramedics examined her, they couldn't find any injuries. So they packed their gear and left. Then, Wanda's Honda was towed off to its final resting place in the automobile graveyard with all the other broken, rusted and forgotten car carcasses. Finally, Little Tony's Caddy, with pride in its All-American heritage, drove slowly from the scene of the accident — battered, but unaided and undaunted like a victorious gladiator of ancient Rome.

*Wanda — an acronym for "Woman and auto".

*An assumed name

Some insurance companies try to avoid settling accident claims, but not Tony's. He was in good hands. His claim adjuster was anxious to close the case, as soon as possible. However, he couldn't settle with Tony, because the damage to the Caddy was so slight that no claim had been made. Therefore, the adjuster settled with Wanda and it cost over \$5,000, but Tony never got a cent. He wasn't even aware of the settlement, but, even if he had known about it, he wouldn't have been concerned. Insurance companies are rich and can afford to spend a few thousand dollars frivolously. Months later, when Tony renewed his insurance, he received the usual "good driver" discount. As far as he was concerned, the accident was a dead issue.

Early the next year, an auditor, who was monitoring the insurance company's claims, noticed that they had paid Wanda, but he couldn't figure out why. To have paid this much, when Tony was not at fault, could have cost the adjuster his job. Therefore, he manipulated the facts and rewrote the whole story. The revised version was that **Tony** had hit **Wanda**. That was ridiculous. He would have had to be driving the Caddy sideways to do so. Since the adjuster's story was as phony as a three dollar bill, an attempt was made to increase Tony's insurance rates, hoping to add credibility.

When Tony received notice that his insurance premium would be increased because he supposedly had hit Wanda, he knew somebody was lying, so he filed a protest with the State Insurance Commission. Colorado law requires insurance companies to give the "actual reasons" for any proposed premium increases. Therefore, the commission responded, it stated that the company had failed to provide the necessary documentation required by law

and a protest hearing was scheduled. If Tony had not bothered to protest, his premiums would have been automatically, but illegally, increased.

Rather than simply provide the missing data, the insurance company flooded the commission with copious information and requested that Tony's protest hearing be cancelled. A secret inquest was held to review the new information. Three days before the scheduled hearing, Tony was informed that his insurance company finally had complied with the law and from the review of the original notice and "other evidence of record," the proposed surcharge was authorized and the protest hearing was cancelled without giving Tony any chance to tell why he had protested. That caused Tony to wonder what that "other evidence of record" might be, so he wrote to his insurance company for a copy of the data they had submitted to the commission. That letter was ignored. Despite a second request to his agent and a third to the president of the company, they never sent it. Apparently, they thought they could keep it a secret and didn't realize that the entire file was available through the Freedom of Information Act. When Tony got the file, he understood why his protest had been cancelled. There was absolutely nothing in the file to support the reason given for the surcharge. In fact, there were reports from two eyewitnesses, showing that **Wanda** had hit **Tony**. Thus, the insurance commission knew that Tony's company had lied and so the protest hearing was cancelled to cover it up.

Futile as Tony's protest had been, it wasn't totally fruitless. It clearly shows what the people of Colorado receive for the tax dollars spent on the State Insurance Commission. The commission is supposed to regulate the insurance industry to protect people like Little Tony. Yet, when that

"other evidence of record" showed Tony's company was violating the law, the commission defied the very laws it was sworn to uphold, saying "it is a matter of semantics". The commission insisted the surcharge was valid, because it followed the insurance company's underwriting guidelines. Thus, instead of the commission regulating the insurance companies, the insurance companies' underwriting guidelines regulate the State Insurance Commission.

Recently, J. Richard Barnes, the State Insurance Commissioner, announced his intention to retire, thus ending his highly controversial two-decade reign as Insurance Czar. State officials now face the task of selecting his successor. With luck, their appointee will be able to clean out the corruption within the Insurance Commission. However, the long history of questionable activity on the part of Barnes, his predecessor and the other members of the commission indicates that there is much to be accomplished and creates sincere doubt that it can be achieved.

Each year at budget time, our state officials face a monetary deficit, which they approach through traditional means, completely avoiding the obvious. Various members of the budget committees have agreed in principle that getting the "fat" out of the budget would balance it without inducing the hardship of additional taxes. However, they usually have trouble in locating the fat. Now that some of the fat has been found within the State Insurance Commission, surgery in that general area is highly recommended. Unless some assurance can be given that the new commissioner will purge his empire, eliminate the corruption and comply with state laws in the future, a complete commissionectomy and deregulation of the insurance industry is the only solution.

Citizen Beats City Hall!

Citizen Beats City Hall!

By Bob Jahelka

An individual citizen's victory against government with all its power and resources is a rare and highly noteworthy achievement and the prize in this case was not a symbolic ribbon or medal, but money! Featured principals in this narrative of a protracted battle are Carmen Alessi, the lone citizen and victor, and Routt County officials, the losers. The prize is \$450,000.00 plus a public letter of apology. Following are the events that led to Alessi's victory.

Carmen Alessi is a landowner residing near Steamboat Springs, Colorado who has been mining and selling gravel from his property for several years. A small "I" Libertarian, he has attended the Steamboat Springs Principles of Liberty class. His customers include the County of Routt

FROM THE LIBRARY



It's encouraging to find that many are able to make use of the library resources for research purposes. Current projects include poverty, judicial reform, tax protest injuries, the cause of war, and a libertarian introduction manuscript.

Special thanks to our contributors this month: **Rob Gilmore, John Williams, Steve Reilly, Dave Nolan, Dave Tyson and Bill Askew.**

WE NEED anything by Hunter Thompson, especially his FEAR AND LOATHING ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL 1972. This is a classic of the inner workings of presidential campaigning, and is well worth re-reading as the 1984 political hunting season begins.

and among his competitors was an adjacent property owner. The officials named in Alessi's \$2.35 million civil rights lawsuit, the ones in office at the time, were Commissioners Doug Boggs, Sumner Hockett, and Bob McKune plus County Attorney Dan Maus and County Planning Director Dave Yamada.

It all started in 1974 when Alessi and the County signed a 5 year lease which allowed the County to mine gravel from the Alessi property paying a royalty for the gravel removed and with the County responsible for reclamation of the mined out area. With the signing of this contract the County also issued Alessi a special use permit which allowed the mining of gravel from an 80 acre tract which was a portion of the Alessi property and was to run for a period concurrent with the lease. The County filed a reclamation plan with the State of Colorado describing the reclamation work to be done by them in accor-

dance with the contract. This reclamation plan was rescinded by the County when they chose not to renew the lease toward the end of its term.

During the lease period Alessi also mined gravel from the same deposit and in 1978 purchased approximately \$450,000.00 of new equipment for his business. In 1979, after learning of the County's decision not to renew and with the existing mining permit expiring, Alessi filed an application for a new permit on the same land as covered by the previous permit.

In answer to Alessi's application the County said it would issue the permit provided he assume all the reclamation expenses that were originally the County's responsibility.

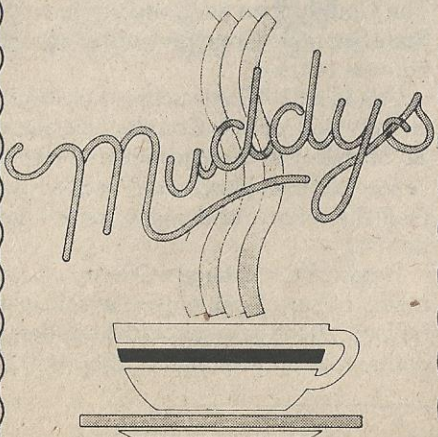
Alessi advised the County of his dissatisfaction with this demand and his decision to pursue the matter in the courts. About 50 days later the County issued a permit but only for a carefully defined 9.8

acres, not the 80 called for in Alessi's application. This 9.8 acres was identical to the area mined out during the prior 5 years and the permit also stipulated that Alessi was to be responsible for reclamation costs. Meeting transcripts show that the officials were aware that they were issuing a worthless permit. A study of other permits granted for the same type of mining operations showed none contained the precise description limiting mining activity to a very specific portion of a permittee's land.

In addition the County also required that Alessi post a \$25,000.00 bond to cover possible road damage caused by his trucks. Alessi did no hauling and none of the other permits issued for this type of operation contained a bond requirement.

Alessi then petitioned the District Court to review the record and received a favorable ruling from Judge Wilkinson.

Please see Page 8



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Colorado Libertarians in the News

One way to spread libertarian ideas at low cost is by writing letters to the editor. Recent successes include Betty Beverly and Ed Hoskins in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS. Doug Nusbaum was mentioned in the COLORADO STATESMAN in an article about legislative races in 1982. Paul Grant was featured in the Colorado Springs GAZETTE-TELEGRAPH with views on a libertarian future.

But the two news hogs of late have been Dwight Filley and Stormy Mon. Both have had letters too numerous to count in THE DENVER POST, RMN, COLORADO STATESMAN, WESTWORD and UP THE CREEK. Dwight was on Channel 2 TV with an electronic letter to the editor that played ten times. His piece on selling the Regional Transportation District (RTD) to the highest bidder appeared in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS on January 6th. Stormy was recently interviewed by KCNC on the libertarian reaction to the A.T.&T. break-up.

Features of the month were the coverage of the Bergland visit engineered by Carolyn Phelps, and a major story about Dwight Filley in THE DENVER POST. The ROCKY MT. NEWS cartoon "Frank and Ernest" featured libertarians on Dec. 9, 1983. If we're in the funnies, they must be taking us seriously.

Each year the COLORADO STATESMAN prints Christmas wishes and New Year's resolutions from prominent state politicians. This year we have had enough impact that The Libertarian Party and two of its candidates were included.

U.S. Senate

Continued from Page 5

two sets of antennae out and when you have two sets of contacts, you're going to generate more of all these things," he said.

Although the two candidates agree on basic issues and both defend the idea of two or more libertarians running in the same race, they differ drastically on campaign strategy. "I will be using the most radical strategy possible, perhaps working my way into jail for awhile," Stormy said. By emphasizing his prison record for tax evasion, he plans to make the issue of non-violent, civil disobedience a high profile part of his campaign.

Craig, on the other hand, says that although he thinks this strategy is fine for Stormy, it's not for him. "My belief in libertarian principles is radical, my position on a great many issues is as radical as Stormy's, but my approach will be much more conventional," he said. "I'm a businessman. I have clients all over the state. I work with a great many establishment lawyers, engineers, farmers, ranchers, not to mention government officials. I am involved in the establishment in a way Stormy is not, so I will take a more conservative approach. I'm just a more conventional person. My style will be less confrontational than Stormy's," he said. He added that the diversity between the approach of the two candidates could offer an incredible opportunity for each candidate to select which groups he should target.

Richard agreed that the diversity between Craig and Stormy could be a good thing. "I can't picture Stormy being anything else but a radical and Craig wouldn't come off as sincere if he used the same approach. That could be dynamite. Stormy can make Craig look reasonable," he said.

"This dichotomy points out something inherent in the Libertarian Party," Craig added. "That is that people with different approaches, appearances, capabilities,

Cupcakes?

By Stormy Mon

It has come to our attention that some large commercial bakeries are producing harmful, packaged cupcakes. These are known to contain dangerous drugs and chemicals. They rot teeth, ruin the appetites of our youth for the balanced diet they need, and misallocate financial resources. We encourage you to immediately pass a law banning these cupcakes, for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the people.

When this measure is passed, it's anticipated a black market may develop. Prices and profits will skyrocket. Organized crime will be attracted to this lucrative new opportunity. A Department of Cupcakes (DOC) should be established to combat the immoral menace. Other countries may not be so far-sighted, so the Border Patrol, Coast Guard, customs, DEA, FBI and CIA must be alerted to

potential smuggling operations. Courts and prisons will have to be enlarged and strengthened.

Those in opposition to these progressive laws have rumored that the increased prices and profits may actually increase cupcake usage. They say youth would be attracted to this "forbidden fruit" who would not otherwise be users, abusers and dealers. This is of course absurd, and must be ignored as self-serving propaganda.

We are also concerned about a dangerous piece of equipment known as the bicycle ("bike" in street language). The death and injury statistics on this evil threat are alarming, particularly for our precious youth. Of immediate concern are accident statistics currently being developed linking cupcake eating while bike riding!

All truly concerned citizens and groups will surely see the logic of our cause and rally to our support.

A Liberty Quiz

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and

courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

Who said this?

- a.) Ayn Rand
- b.) Thomas Jefferson
- c.) Murray Rothbard
- d.) Abraham Lincoln

Answer on last page

Is This

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impact that The Libertarian Party and two of its candidates were included.

You too can join the fun and experience the satisfaction of seeing your name in print. Letters to the Editor, especially in the smaller papers are a good way to start, (you're almost sure to be printed); helpful hints were printed in the Sept.-Oct. LIBERTY. If you see any libertarian news or get a letter printed, please send a copy to the office. Ideas have power!

Book Review

"The Other Candidates; Third Parties in Presidential Elections" by Frank Smallwood (University Press of New England — Dartmouth) 1983 ISBN 0-87451-257-3

Reviewed by Stormy Mon

John Anderson's success in 1980 has drawn attention to third party efforts. Author Frank Smallwood was involved in the Anderson campaign and, as a professor at Dartmouth, the activity interested him enough to write a book. The treatment of all factions is even handed, but his conclusion is not.

After giving a brief but excellent historical perspective of third party efforts (including The Prohibition Party), he covers current left, right and "new voices" campaigns. His primary technique is to interview the principals — mostly presidential candidates. Ed Clark speaks for the Libertarians. Each interviewee was allowed to review and amend the final product — a rare luxury — so Ed's effort comes out well. It's interesting to note that Libertarians are grouped with the "Voices from the Right" which include The American Independent party and The American Party.

On the left, various factions of the Socialist and Communist Parties are covered. The book is worth the effort for this section alone. I suspect many people involved in those parties would benefit from the information given; it's difficult to understand how the socialist factions came about and what they mean. This book clar-

ifies it probably as well as possible, given the revisionist history that is always part of politics.

Under the section "New Voices of 1980" are the Right-to-Life Party (anti-abortion), Citizens Party and John Anderson's National Unity Campaign. In all the appraisals, he dwells on a common theme of how difficult it is to get a new party started against the jealous roadblocks erected by the two major parties. His personal experience and frustrations echo those felt by Libertarians.

The conclusion is where Frank Smallwood's bias shows. Because the "Unity" campaign he was involved in gained more votes than all the other third parties combined, he recommends a coalition. The fact that Libertarians had been lumped with the right was a hint that he doesn't fully understand the "Party of Principle" and that a coalition with John Anderson would be unacceptable.

Throughout the book, the Libertarian presidential campaigns are repeatedly referred to as a third party leader. This study summarizes the current state of the art in two party alternatives and has valuable insights for 1984 and beyond; it is recommended.

Liberty Quiz

Answer: Abraham Lincoln

Is This Important to You?

The Chair and some members of the Constitution & By-Laws and Platform Committee will be selected at the January CLP Board meeting. Interested persons are asked to notify the Board of their interest in writing and/or attend the January Board meeting, January 22nd.

Citizen Beats City Hall

Continued from Page 7

Shortly thereafter Judge Wilkinson retired and was replaced by Judge Doucette who heard some additional motions in early 1981 and now ruled in the County's favor. Following this Alessi appealed to the Colorado State Court of Appeals and they ruled in Alessi's favor saying that the County had been "arbitrary and capricious" in not issuing the requested permit. The County then attempted to have the State Supreme Court review this decision but was refused.

In August 1981 Alessi filed a civil rights lawsuit against the County officials for \$2.35 million in damages contending they "exceeded their jurisdiction" and "abused their discretion" in denying the 80 acre permit.

Before the trial began County officials made offers of settlement which were refused. At the very start of the trial defendants made another offer of \$250,000.00

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If you would like to take a rather pleasant ego trip and spread Libertarian ideas at the same time, submit a letter with your forty second opinion to "In My Opinion," KWGN Ch 2, Attn: Randal Tatum, 6160 S. Wabash Way, Englewood, CO 80111. If they accept it, you will be invited to tape it, after which it will be broadcast about ten times on Channel Two. It's amazing how many of your friends will comment that they saw you on T.V. It's free, it's fun, and it promotes liberty.

D.F.

that was substantially greater than the previous and this was refused. After a few days of testimony a \$450,000.00 offer was made

and Alessi accepted. The defense attorney told newspapers that if the trial ran its course and the jury found for Alessi they could have ordered punitive damages and this was not covered by the County's million dollar insurance policy.

Under the financial settlement the insurance company agreed to pay \$350,000.00 of the total settlement with the County paying the balance from County funds. Taxpayers are asking why? As of this writing no explanation has been

made public, so some citizens initiated a petition to the courts asking for a restraining order forbidding the use of taxpayer funds. The petition was denied and other actions are being considered.

Will Alessi's victory encourage others?

303-635-7916

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